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S847
1902 b

SOCIETY



(Facing Title Page)

Portrait and fac simile of signature of

Jno. S. Stevenson.

A SKETCH OF
JOHN SLEMMONS STEVENSON

1807 - 1867.

By John Stevenson McMaster

A. J. Doan, Printer,

Jersey City, N. J.

1902.

MS. A. 9. 2. 10. 2
Alice Hudson Wittwer

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1902 b

To my Mother,
ELIZABETH GRACE (STEVENSON) McMASTER,

This sketch of her father

Is inscribed.

A SKETCH OF
JOHN SLEMMONS STEVENSON,
Of Maryland and Missouri.
Born 1807; Died 1867.

By John Stevenson McMaster.

My chief object in preparing this brief sketch has been to further honor and better keep alive the memory of my maternal grandfather, John Slemmons Stevenson, and also of certain others of our beloved dead, by recording something of their in the main not uncommon lives, and showing our kinship to them and to others, and thus strengthening these ties of kinship.

A further object has been to possibly incite certain of their descendants to lead lives worthy of, and even worthier than, the worthiest of their ancestors, and to avoid the errors and weaknesses of others of their ancestors; for it has been quite conclusively proven, and among others by Bishop Hendrix in an article concerning the famous Arnold of Rugby, that "The longer the World lives the more it is governed by the dead rather than the living."

In Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," it is said, "When any one has been dead for a hundred years, it is seldom that anything is remembered of him but his name and his occupation; he has become no more than a link in a pedigree."

Whilst many I refer to in this sketch prove the truth of the above, it is to be hoped that many of the others may hereby and otherwise be kept from becoming mere "links in a pedigree," and that those who may possibly hereafter write more fully concerning them may be substantially assisted by the outline here given.

The average American has until recently, for perhaps nat-

ural reasons, been more interested in having a written history or abstract of the title to his lands than similar data concerning his ancestry.

As one's ancestors increase so rapidly, namely at first two, the father and mother, and then four, the two sets of grandparents, and then eight and so on, I have for this and other reasons not attempted to trace any line as far back as "Adam, the gardener," nor to enlarge any family tree enough to include "a branch with a man hanging on it."

Most of the chains of ancestry indicated herein have never before been printed. It is to be hoped that by thus printing them they may be preserved, and that it will give pleasure and profit to many to thus make some new and interesting acquaintances among the worthy dead, and to discover new relatives among the living, and to more clearly define other relationships which hitherto have been more or less vague; and that all of the above and even more may be accomplished without instilling what is commonly known as "mere pride of ancestry."

Rather let us try to be worthy ancestors ourselves, and seek to win the commendation not only of those who may follow us, but also, if it is possible, of those who have preceded us.

It is worthy of notice that the first member of several of the families set out herein to settle in America bears the name of Samuel.

This edition of this sketch is limited to fifty copies, which are to be principally distributed among certain of the descendants of those referred to therein.

My data for this sketch has been mainly secured from the following sources, of which the last four only have as yet been published:

(1) Letters and other written data and information from my mother, Elizabeth Grace (Stevenson) McMaster, and her two brothers, Edward William Stevenson and David Long Stevenson, and other members of their families.

(2) Certain Records of the United States Government at Washington, D.C., and State Records at Annapolis, Maryland, and Court Records at Snow Hill and Princess Anne, Maryland, and Accomac Court House, Virginia.

(3) STEVENSON FAMILY DATA, by Hugh S. and Thomas F.

Stevenson, and now in the possession of Charles H. Stevenson, of Washington, D. C.

(4) TINGLE FAMILY DATA, by Daniel C. Hudson, of Berlin, Maryland, and others.

(5) DENNIS FAMILY DATA, by James T. Dennis, of Baltimore.

(6) HANDY FAMILY DATA, by Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, and now in the possession of his family in Chicago.

(7) POLLITT FAMILY DATA, by William S. McMaster, of Princess Anne, and Eben Hearne, of Snow Hill, and others.

(8) WILLIAMS FAMILY DATA, by Laura E. Gore and others.

(9) JAMES AND SLEMMONS AND GARRARD FAMILIES DATA, by Elizabeth E. Stevenson, second wife of John S. Stevenson, and others.

(10) LONG FAMILY DATA, by Charles W. Long, of Princess Anne, and Col. Chaille-Long, of Philadelphia, and others.

(11) "HISTORY OF NEWTOWN, MARYLAND," by Rev. James Murray.

(12) "DAYS OF MAKEMIE," by Rev. L. P. Bowen, D.D.

(13) "NEVIN'S PRESBYTERIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA."

(14) "SKETCH OF REV. SAMUEL McMASTER," by myself.

I again express my thanks to the many who have so materially assisted me in the preparation of this sketch, and who appreciate its objects, and respect and love many of those of whom I write, and who are gratified to have their kinship to each other and to others hereby more clearly defined, and more permanently preserved.

JOHN SLEMMONS STEVENSON, the subject of this sketch, was born at Newtown (now Pocomoke City), Maryland, on Sept. 16, 1807, and died at Hannibal, Missouri, on May 8, 1867, at the age of sixty years.

His paternal ancestry in the direct line is Scotch-Irish, and, so far as the same is now known, is as follows: He was the son of Edward, who was the son of James (2nd), who was the son of James (1st), who was the son of Samuel (2nd), who was the son of Samuel (1st); thus making Samuel (1st) to be the great, great, great, grandfather of John S.

About 1716, when so many people were still emigrating to America from various parts of Europe, mainly to secure more

religious liberty and financial wealth, there emigrated from the North of Ireland to America, Samuel Stevenson (1st) and his three sons: Samuel (2nd), James and Joseph.

Samuel (1st) was born in Scotland about 1675, and like many other Scotchmen had removed from there to the North of Ireland, where his son Samuel (2nd) was born about 1701.

Samuel (1st) and his three sons upon their arrival in America about 1716 settled near Snow Hill, Maryland, in that part of Somerset County now known as Worcester County, and at once secured a patent for and settled upon a large tract of land on the easterly side of the Pocomoke River, about three miles below Snow Hill. This river, of deep channel and dark brown water and cypress lined shores, and thus much like the rivers of Florida, was explored by Captain John Smith when he settled Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

Snow Hill, so named after a section of London, was by statute in 1686 ordered to be laid out, etc., and at that time was perhaps the chief settlement in this most southerly county of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and which county is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Chesapeake Bay, on the north by the State of Delaware, and on the south by the two counties constituting the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It is a level country, of kindly soil and climate, attractive views of pine woods and water, abounding in game and fish, and now only six hours by rail from New York City.

These Stevensons were orthodox Presbyterians and connected with the historic churches of that faith in that vicinity.

These churches, then built of logs and known as "Presbyterian Dissenting Congregations," were the oldest regularly organized Presbyterian Churches in America, having been founded in 1683 by Rev. Francis Makemie, "Founder of the Organized Presbyterian Church in America."

Makemie had been dead but eight years when Samuel Stevenson (1st) settled in Maryland about 1716, and Makemie's famous daughter, and only surviving descendant, subsequently known as Madame Ann Holden, was then living on the Makemie plantation about twenty-five miles south of Snow Hill, on Holden's Creek in Accomac County, Virginia, and near the mouth of Pocomoke River. She was one of the chief supporters of sev-

eral of these first churches thereabouts founded by her father, and lived near and regularly attended the Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church, in the then lower portion of Somerset County, about one half mile north of the Virginia line.

No Presbyterian Church was then allowed to exist in Virginia by virtue of the supremacy there then of the Protestant Episcopal Church; then known as the Church of England. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Snow Hill at this time (1716), was Rev. John Hampton, a man of eminence, and famous as being one of those to form at Philadelphia, in 1705, the first Presbytery in America, which in 1717 was divided into three Presbyteries, of which Snow Hill was one. The Episcopalians of Snow Hill, as appears by an entry on their church minutes, had been much disturbed just before this by the "constant abode there of a dissenting minister." When Makemie in 1707 preached in New York City, he was arrested and fined about \$435 for preaching without having first secured from the Episcopal Church Government there a license to preach.

Samuel Stevenson (1st) and his three sons were farmers, then styled "planters," which was "a broader vocation in those days than at present, and necessitating not only the raising of things to eat, but the making of most of the things to wear."

In 1729, Samuel (2nd), son of Samuel (1st), married Mary Nelson, who had emigrated from the British Isles to Somerset County, Maryland, about the same time as her husband.

James, son of Samuel (1st), after remaining a few years in Somerset County, with his father and two brothers, removed to North Carolina, where he married and now has many descendants; among the most distinguished of whom is the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, late Vice-President of the United States of America.

Joseph, the other son of Samuel (1st), married and remained in Maryland; but it seems that his issue was soon exhausted.

Samuel (2nd) and Mary Nelson, his wife, had five children: Hugh (1st), born in 1731; John, born 1732, died 1812; James (1st), born about 1743; Mary and Hannah, born in 1753, died in 1839.

Hugh (1st), son of Samuel (2nd), son of Samuel (1st), was the father of Jonathan, the father of Hugh M., the father of

Thomas F., of Pocomoke City, and of his brother, Hugh S., of Snow Hill. The last named is still active and was seventy-nine years of age on February 25, 1902. There are many descendants of this Hugh (1st).

John, son of Samuel (2nd), son of Samuel (1st), was the father of John Stevenson, M.D., who was the father of: (1) Peggy, who married General Ebenezer Hearne; (2) Mary, who married William Tilghman, and (3) Elizabeth K., who married James B. Horsey, M. D.

James (1st), son of Samuel (2nd), son of Samuel (1st), had but one son, namely: James (2nd).

This James (2nd), and Mary, his wife, had eight children; one son, Edward, the father of John Slemmons Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, and seven daughters: (1) Mary, who married James Marshall; (2) Gatty, who married Jacob Riffin; (3) Edith, who married Robert Stevenson, father of Mary Marimon of Kentucky; (4) Elizabeth, who married Joseph Stevenson; (5) Nancy, who married Isaac Ayers; (6) Sarah, who married Harvey Willis, and (7) Catherine, who married James Connor.

James (2nd) was a farmer, and resided on his farm, which was about four miles from Newtown, on the Virginia Road, opposite what was then and now known as the Stephen Hargis farm. It is about two miles north of the McMaster School House. He was a jovial man, and active and thrifty, and for many years had the contract for carrying the mails in the lower counties of the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

Edward, the father of John S., was born on his father's farm above on Feb. 14, 1771. He was therefore born a subject of King George III of England, and the days of his childhood and youth were those of the Revolutionary War period and the Presidency of Washington.

Edward, upon attaining his majority, opened a store in Newtown for the sale of general merchandise, and there continued in this business and the management of his two farms on the suburbs of Newtown, until his death there at the age of forty-six years, on Sept. 22, 1816.

His store, during most of this time, was on the corner of Market and Front Streets, near the Public Square, and adjoining the rear of his store, and on Front street was the residence built

(Facing page 8)

Portrait and fac simile of Signature of
Edward Stevenson.

and occupied by him for some time prior to and at the time of his death.

Newtown was then a small country village on the Pocomoke River, twelve miles from Snow Hill and six miles from Virginia. It was founded in 1670 by Col. William Stevens, who had been most instrumental in having Rev. Francis Makemie sent in 1683 from Ireland to Maryland, and had a grant from Lord Baltimore to take up all the lands from the mouth of the Pocomoke River to Lewistown, Delaware, and was one of Lord Baltimore's Counselors, and Judge of Somerset County, Maryland, for twenty-two years, and who died at the age of fifty-six years, on Dec. 23, 1687, and was buried near Makemie's first church at Rehoboth, Maryland. His tomb records some of these and other facts.

The name given to this settlement in 1670 was Stevens' Ferry, because of the ferry Stevens then constructed across the river at this point.

In 1683 Makemie built one of his log churches at this point at about the time he built similar churches on the Pocomoke River at Snow Hill and Rehoboth. Each of these three places now claims the honor of having been the site of Makemie's first church.

In 1700 a large tobacco ware-house was built near this ferry, so that this settlement for about one hundred years (1670-1770) was known by the three names of Stevens' Ferry, Meeting House Landing and Tobacco Ware-House.

In 1770 about this settlement having increased in numbers assumed the name of New Town, also spelled Newtown, and continued to have this name for about one hundred years (1770-1878), when the name was changed by an act of the Legislature to its present name of Pocomoke City.

Previous to 1742 the present counties of Worcester and Wicomico were included in Somerset County, and the county-seat was at Dividing Creek Bridge, about three miles north of Newtown. In 1742 Snow Hill became the county-seat of Worcester County, and Princess Anne the county-seat of Somerset County.

Edward Stevenson was the leading merchant in Newtown, and his residence was the largest and finest one there. Connected with it was an extensive garden, a large part of which was devoted to the cultivation of flowers. This residence is still in a

good state of preservation, and is now occupied by Jacob E. Stevenson, one of Edward's grandsons.

On April 10, 1799, the year of Washington's death, Edward, at the age of twenty-eight years, married Nancy Williams, then seventeen years of age.

They had seven children:

- (1) James William, who married Elizabeth Patterson.
- (2) George, who died^{aged} eight years.
- (3) Eliza, who married William Henry Merrill.
- (4) John Stemons, the subject of this sketch.
- (5) Harriet, who married Francis Mesick.
- (6) Henry Martin, who married Ann Boston.
- (7) Ann Grace, who married Thomas Wise Hargis.

Edward was thrifty and amassed a considerable fortune for that time and place, and at his death left to each of his children a good name and a substantial estate. He was buried in the Methodist Episcopal churchyard in Newtown, and his grave was marked by a dignified slab which covered the entire grave, and upon which was inscribed simply his name and the dates of his birth and death and ~~age~~ his age. In June, 1901, his remains and tomb were removed to the Presbyterian Cemetery in Pocomoke City. He was a man of excellent parts and generally respected and beloved, and especially so by his family and seven sisters and his niece, Mary Marimon, of Kentucky. The picture of him inserted in this sketch is a copy of the original water color of him now owned by his great-grandson, Edward Long Stevenson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This original picture remained in Edward's residence until after the death of his wife, Nancy.

On Feb. 12, 1819, which was three years after Edward's death, his widow, Nancy, married David Long (3d), who was born Dec. 23, 1788, and was six years her junior.

David (3d) was a handsome man of many talents, and was Edward's cousin, and after leaving his father's farm began clerking for Edward, and at the time of Edward's death was his chief clerk. Nancy and Dr. John Stevenson were Edward's executors, and David (3d) assisted them in settling Edward's estate, and succeeded to his business in accordance with a provision to that effect contained in Edward's will.

David (3d) and Nancy had three children: (1) Edward

White, who was handsome, popular and of unusual talents, educated at Georgetown, D.C., and died early in life while studying medicine; (2) William Jefferson, who was twice married, and lived in Newtown as a country gentleman on the income of his inherited property; and (3) Rufus Franklin, who died in infancy.

David (3d) died May 4, 1832, at the age of forty-three years, and was buried on his father's farm, now known as the Quinn farm, and adjoining the railroad station at Pocomoke City. His grave and that of his son Edward are also marked by large marble slabs similar to that of Edward Stevenson. At the time of the death of David (3d) his estate was valued at forty thousand dollars.

In Murray's History of Pocomoke City it is further said of David Long (3d): "He was a man of even temperament, with an amiable disposition, polite, obliging, and very winning in his manners, consequently he was very popular; indeed, he had won the respect and confidence of the entire surrounding country, and it would have been a futile effort in any one to have sought to divide the patronage that went into his store."

David (3d)'s two brothers, Captain John W. Long and captain Henry Long, each had, as appears in Murray's History, interesting and unusual careers. Captain John W. was the father of the late Rev. John Dixon Long, of eminent and blessed memory.

These three brothers and their brother Levi and sister Polly (Long) Henderson, were the children of David Long (2nd) and Elenora, his wife. David (2nd) was a son of Solomon (1st), who was a son of David (1st), who was a son of Samuel Long, the first ancestor who settled in America, and concerning whom and other of his descendants further particulars appear elsewhere in this sketch.

Nancy, the wife of Edward Stevenson and David Long (3d), was born June 11, 1782, and her parents were James Williams (1st) and Grace Fleming, his wife, who had nine children as follows, three boys and six girls:

- (1) John, born Oct. 31, 1765.
- (2) Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1768.
- (3) Mary, born March 2, 1770.
- (4) Jacob, born May 25, 1772.

- (5) James (2nd), born Nov. 8, 1774.
- (6) Betsey, born July 10, 1778.
- (7) Nancy, born June 11, 1782.
- (8) Amelia, born March 19, 1786.
- (9) Peggy, born April 2, 1789.

The Williamses were of Welsh descent, and James (1st) was probably descended from William Williams, and his wife, who were born in Northampton County, Virginia, and were living there in 1623.

Grace, the wife of James Williams (1st), was a daughter of William Fleming (1st), and Sarah Cox, of Fairfax County, Virginia, who had eight children, as follows: Joshua, William (2nd), Thomas, Grace, Priscilla, Sallie, Annie, and Elizabeth.

This Joshua Fleming married Sallie Atkinson, who was a sister of John Fontaine Atkinson, who was the grandfather of Sallie Elizabeth Atkinson, who was the wife of John Lowder Hearne, M.D.

Priscilla Fleming, Joshua's sister, married John Cottingham, who was the grandfather of Sarah M. Cottingham, and her sister, Annie M. L., and which sisters married two of the sons of John S. Stevenson, as hereinafter set out.

This William Fleming (1st) was a descendant of Colonel John Fleming, whose wife was, as set out below, descended from the famous Indian Princess Pocahontas.

Pocahontas, the daughter of the renowned Indian Chief Powhatan, was born in 1594. After she had twice saved the life of Captain John Smith, the founder in 1607 of the Colony at Jamestown, Virginia, she on April 3, 1613, married John Rolfe, a distinguished British officer.

He was born in 1585 at Heacham Hall, England, and was the son of John Rolfe (1st) and Dorothea Mason, his wife, whom he had married on Sept. 24, 1582.

Pocahontas was Rolfe's second wife, and after her death he married again.

Thomas Rolfe, the only child of John Rolfe (2nd) and Pocahontas, was born in Virginia in 1615. In 1616 Rolfe took Pocahontas and their child to England, where Pocahontas received much attention from King James and his Queen, and many other distinguished people.

She was the first Indian converted to Christianity.

After having embarked in 1617 on the ship George from London for Virginia she became ill and soon died, at the age of twenty-three years, at Gravesend, England, where she is buried in the chancel of St. George's Church.

Her son, Thomas Rolfe, was left at Plymouth, England, under the care of Sir Thomas Stukely, and later of his uncle, Henry Rolfe, with whom he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, when he returned to Virginia, and married Jane, the daughter of Francis P. Poythress, and became a rich and influential man.

Thomas Rolfe's only child married Colonel Robert Bolling, by whom she left an only son and five daughters, who were married respectively to Colonel Richard Randolph, an ancestor of the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke; Colonel John Fleming, an ancestor of William Fleming (1st) above; Dr. William Gay, Thomas Eldridge and James Murray.

James Williams (1st) and Grace Fleming, the parents of Nancy, the wife of Edward Stevenson, lived on a farm then and now known as Poplar Grove, and which at that time was and ever since has been one of the finest farms near Pocomoke City. It is in the Nassawadox neighborhood, and is now owned by Clarence Barnes. The ruins of an old-fashioned wind-grist mill, the last of its kind thereabouts, were until of late years located on this farm.

Nancy's brothers, John and James (2nd), became influential men. John resided at Poplar Grove, and was an interesting and active man, and on his ninety-third birthday spoke with fervor and clearness at a Love Feast in the Methodist Episcopal Church on his farm.

John had two sons who became prominent: Dr. John Fleming Williams and James W. Williams. The last named resided in Hartford County, Maryland, and was a member of Congress, and died in 1842. He prepared in 1830 for two of his sisters a portion of the above outline showing their relationship to Pocahontas.

Nancy (Williams) Stevenson-Long was an active and vigorous woman, and in addition to the successful management of her large family, devoted much of her time to the cultivation of flowers, raising of bees, and superintending the two farms she

and her two husbands owned near Newtown. She had an interesting collection of china, was hospitable and fond of society, and in her well-appointed home often entertained many relatives and friends. She was most conscientious, a great Bible reader, a blue stocktång Presbyterian, and observed Good Friday as a Fast Day. This custom of hers was always kept up by one of her faithful and most worthy and distinguished-looking colored slaves, Rev. Handy Long. Whilst popular with grown-up people, there was something about her which caused many children to stand in awe of her. Nancy died at her residence in Newtown on May 26, 1843, at the age of sixty-one years. She was buried beside her second husband, David Long (3d), on the farm graveyard above, but her remains were in June, 1901, removed to the Presbyterian Cemetery and re-interred beside those of her first husband, Edward Stevenson, and her name and the dates of her birth and death inscribed on the tomb over his grave. It is also planned to soon remove elsewhere all of the remains now interred in this farm-graveyard, being mainly members of the Long family.

John Slemmons Stevenson, the subject of his sketch, and the son of Edward and Nancy, was the fourth of their seven children, and when Edward died in 1816, his son, John S., was nine years of age. He was educated first at a country school at Maddox's Corner, across the river, and about three miles from Newtown. After this he attended a boarding school at Snow Hill, known then as "The Academy," and whilst there boarded with his sister, Mrs. William H. Merrill.

Edward W., a son of John S., afterwards attended this Academy, and whilst there boarded with the widow of the gifted and saintly Irving Spence, who wrote a "History of the Presbyterian Church."

Upon leaving the Academy at Snow Hill, John S., in accordance with a custom then prevailing in Newtown, and still prevailing in many other places, that "every boy should learn a trade," went to Baltimore, and there learned at Samuel Kirk's the craft of silversmith, and from there went to New York, where he learned watchmaking.

He was now twenty years of age, and upon his return from

(Facing page 14)

Portrait of

HARRIET GORE HANDY (TINGLE) STEVENSON

Born May 18, 1804. Died April 30, 1853.

New York, he at once settled in Snow Hill, and began business as a jeweler and watchmaker.

He was scarcely thus settled in business when on May 23, 1827, he married Harriet Gore Handy Tingle. He was twenty years of age and she three years his senior. He met her first on a New Year's day shortly before their marriage, whilst she was visiting in Newtown her ever-young and lively aunt, Nancy (Long) Brittingham, and her prosperous and worthy and interesting great-uncle, Colonel Levin Pollitt, and his sister, Susan (Pollitt) Dixon, whose attractive country-seats adjoined each other and were on the river about two miles north of Newtown.

Harriet Gore Handy (Tingle) Stevenson was born May 18, 1804. She was a daughter of William Tingle and Sally (Long) Tingle, who lived, except for a short time in Snow Hill, on a farm near St. Martin's and about five miles from Berlin, Maryland, and there died. William Tingle's will was probated at Snow Hill on March 22, 1824, and he and his wife are buried in the Episcopal Church-yard at Snow Hill.

This branch of the Tingles had, upon their emigration from the British Isles at about the same time (1716) as the Stevensons, located near Berlin, Maryland. The first of the name who settled in America was Hugh (1st), who was born about 1670. His will is dated April 28, 1723, and was probated at Snow Hill on Aug. 22, 1733. It contains the names of these eight children: Hugh (2nd), John, Daniel (1st), Mary, Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth and Samuel (1st), deceased, father of Littleton and Samuel (2nd).

Daniel (1st), son of this Hugh (1st), was the father of Caleb, whose will was probated at Snow Hill on Feb. 6, 1798. Caleb married Elizabeth Fassit, who was born in 1739, and who was the daughter of John Fassit and Mary Robins.

Mary Robins was the daughter of ~~John~~ Thomas Robins, who died in 1702, and Elizabeth Bowdoin, who was born in 1643.

Thomas Robins was a son of John Robins, who was born in 1635, and Esther Littleton.

The parents of Elizabeth Bowdoin were Pierre Baudouin, who died in 1706, and Elizabeth, his wife, who died Jan. 19, 1719.

John Robins was a son of the famous Colonel Obedience Robins and Grace O'Neill, who died in 1603.

Esther, the wife of John Robins, was the daughter of Nathaniel Littleton, who died in 1654, and Ann Southey, who died in 1656, and who was a daughter of Lewis and Elisabeth Southey.

Col. Obedience Robins, son of Nathaniel Robins and Mary Bulkley, was born April 16, 1600, and married Grace O'Neill in 1634, and died in 1662.

Col. Obedience Robins was one of the most prominent of the early settlers in Virginia, and was the First Commander of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which then consisted of but one County, called Northampton, in honor of Col. Robins' old home, Northamptonshire, England.

In 1662, the year of the Colonel's death, this County was divided, the upper part being called Accomac and the lower part Northampton.

The first Court was held in 1632, and the Court records at Eastville, the County-seat of Northampton, begin at that date; thus making them to be among "the most ancient, continuous and best preserved" Court records in the United States of America.

Caleb Tingle, son of Daniel (1st), son of Hugh (1st), according to the names set out in his will, probated Feb. 6, 1798, and the will of his wife Elizabeth (Passit) Tingle, probated Dec. 24, 1806, had nine children: John, Daniel (2nd), Elijah, James, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, and Mrs. William Dymack.

John, son of Caleb, settled in Hannibal, Missouri.

Among the children of Daniel (2nd), son of Caleb, were the Brilliant Judge William Tingle of the Snow Hill Bar, and Nathaniel Tingle, M.D., and Maria, who married John Hudson, of Berlin.

Sally Tingle, daughter of Caleb, married William Covington, who was the father of Isaac Covington, who was the father of Hon. George W. Covington, of Snow Hill.

William Tingle, son of Caleb, was the father of Harriet Gore Handy Tingle, the first wife of John Slemmons Stevenson, thus making her Tingle chain of ancestry to be as follows: Harriet G. H., daughter of William, son of Caleb, son of Daniel (1st), son of Hugh (1st) and, through Caleb's wife, a descendant of Col. Obedience Robins, as above set out.

William Tingle, the father of Harriet G. H., was twice married. His first wife was Sally Long. They were married Jan. 4, 1796, and had five children: John, William, James, Elizabeth Dennis and Harriet Gore Handy. His second wife was Elizabeth (Rackliffe) Purnell. They had no children. She was a sister of Catharine Rackliffe, the wife of Daniel Tingle (2nd), a brother of this William.

Sally Long, the first wife of William Tingle, and the mother of Harriet G. H. Tingle, was a daughter of Levin Long, of Snow Hill, who was twice married, first to Leah Pollitt and then to Comfort Chaille.

Levin Long and Leah Pollitt had four children: William, John, Nancy, who married a Mr. Brittingham from Virginia, and Sally, who married William Tingle.

Leah(Pollitt) Long, the first wife of Levin Long, was a daughter of John Pollitt (2nd) and Mary (Dennis) Handy.

They had five children: Leah, Severn (who died young), Col. Levin, Sarah, who married William Corbin, and Susan, who married Thomas Dixon or Dickson.

John Pollitt (2nd) was a farmer. His will was probated at Princess Anne, Maryland, on Feb. 23, 1808, and by it he gives, as was then the custom, all his lands to his son Levin, subject to the dower of his wife "Molly" in the same, and divides the rest of his property into four equal parts, one each for his children, Levin, "Sally," and "Susa," and the remaining fourth part among the four children above of his daughter, Leah, then deceased, the wife of Levin Long.

He also gives to his son, Levin, his "waiting men," Able and Mingo, and gives freedom to his slave "Susa," in consideration of her care and fidelity, and to Rev. John Brown Slemmons he gives \$60.

John Pollitt (2nd) was a son of John Pollitt or Pullott (1st), and Mary, his wife, of Dorchester County, Maryland, who by deed dated Aug. 24, 1733, conveyed to John Finch, a farm then known as Pullott's Choice, on the Manokin River, in Somerset County, Maryland, "above the Wading Place and in the fork of the two branches of the said river."

Mary (Dennis) Handy Pollitt was at the time (about 1760) of her marriage to John Pollitt (2nd), the widow of Samuel

Handy (2nd). She was the daughter of John Dennis (3rd) and Mary Purnell, his wife.

These branches of the Handy and Dennis families of Somerset County, Maryland, have ever since their emigration to America from England, been unusually prominent and influential, and especially so in public affairs, both civil and military.

John Dennis (1st), (1612-1679), the progenitor of this branch of the Dennis family, emigrated from England to Virginia. He was the father of Donack Dennis (1645-1716), who was a lawyer, and lived at Dividing Creek, when it was the county-seat of Somerset County, Maryland. Donack was the father of John Dennis (2nd), (1676-1741), who was one of the Judges of the Provincial Court of Maryland, and the father of John (3rd), (1704-1766), who in 1724 married Mary Purnell, who died in 1768.

John Dennis (3rd) and Mary Purnell had seven children, among whom were Littleton (1st) and Mary (Dennis) Handy Pollitt, above referred to.

Mary's brother, Littleton (1st), (1728-1774), and his wife, Susanna Upshur (1732-1784), built the fine colonial brick mansion, still standing, and in a good state of preservation, on "Beverly Plantation," on the Pocomoke River, six miles below Pocomoke City.

Littleton (1st) was the father of Littleton (2nd), (1765-1833), who was, for many years, a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and lived at "Essex Plantation," near Beverly.

John Dennis, brother of Littleton (2nd) was elected a Representative in Congress in 1797, and served five terms successively until his death.

Littleton (2nd) was the father of John Upshur Dennis (1793-1851), who was three times married and had twenty-one children, among whom were United States Senator George R. Dennis and State Senators James U. and Samuel K. Dennis.

Donack Dennis (1st), the great-grandfather of Mary (Dennis) Handy Pollitt, married Elise Littleton. They had seven children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Donack (2nd), Eliza, John (2nd), Eleanor and Henry Hudson.

The first wife of John Dennis (2nd), son of Donack (1st), was his first cousin, Sarah Littleton (died 1732), who was a daughter of Col. Southey Littleton (1645-1679), who was

a brother of said Ellise, and the husband of Sarah Bowman, daughter of Major Edmund Bowman.

Col. Southey Littleton and Ellise (Littleton) Dennis, wife of Donack Dennis, were children of Col. Nathaniel Lyttleton, son of Sir Edward, son of John, son of Sir Thomas, son of the great jurist, Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of the King's Bench, and whose ancestry can be traced to very ancient times.

John Dennis (2nd) and Sarah Littleton had six children: John (3rd), William, Elizabeth (2nd), Sarah, George and Donack (3rd).

John Dennis (3rd), and Mary Purnell, who died in 1768, and was the daughter of William Purnell, had seven children: Mary (Dennis) ~~Handy~~ Handy-Pollitt, Littleton (1st), Leah, Anne, John (4th), Sarah (2nd), and Elizabeth (3rd).

These branches of the Dennis and Lyttleton families each have interesting coats-of-arms, and a portion of the Dennis coat-of-arms is made a part of the elaborate iron arch, still at the door toward the river of the Beverly mansion.

The Dennis chain of ancestry therefore of Harriet G. H., the first wife of the subject of this sketch, is as follows: Harriet G. H., the daughter of Sally (Long) Tingle, the daughter of Leah (Pollitt) Long, the daughter of Mary (Dennis) Handy-Pollitt, the daughter of John Dennis (3rd), the son of John (2nd), the son of Donack (1st), the son of John Dennis (1st).

Samuel Handy (2nd), the first husband of Mary (Dennis) Handy-Pollitt, was a son of William, a son of Samuel Handy (1st), the progenitor, who was a native of England, and who came from London to Annapolis, Maryland, in 1664, in the barque "Assurance," and settled in Annapessex, Somerset County, Maryland.

Samuel Handy (1st) married Mary Sewell, on March 31, 1679, and died May 15, 1721. His will, probated at Princess Anne, Maryland, Sept. 13, 1725, gives the names of thirteen of his children.

Samuel Handy (2nd) and Mary Dennis had five children: Samuel (3rd), John, James, William, Mary and Elizabeth, all of whom are named in his will, probated at Princess Anne, April 2, 1755.

The eldest, Col. Samuel Handy (3rd), (1741-1828), of Snow

Hill, in accordance with the custom then prevailing as to eldest sons, inherited all his father's lands, subject to the dower of his mother in the same, and, until he became of age, was left in the care of his mother's brother, Littleton Dennis (1st).

By deed dated March 16, 1768, Mary (Dennis) Handy Pollitt and John Pollitt, her second husband, conveyed to her son, Col. Samuel Handy (3rd) her dower third above under the will of her first husband, Samuel Handy (2nd).

As these five Handy children and five Pollitt children were therefore half brothers and sisters, Col. Samuel Handy (3rd) was a half brother of Leah (Pollitt) Long, the mother of Sally (Long) Tingle, the mother of Harriet G. H. (T.) Stevenson.

Col. Samuel Handy (3rd), on Nov. 27, 1767, married Mary Gore, of Virginia, who was born Oct. 29, 1749, and was the daughter of Daniel Gore and Betty Handy, his first wife. The second wife of Daniel Gore was Susanna Teackle.

The will of Col. Samuel Handy (3rd) was probated at Snow Hill, June 10, 1828.

Col. Samuel Handy (3rd) and Mary Gore, his wife, had seven children: (1) John Custis (1768-1840); (2) Littleton (1774-1776); (3) Elizabeth Custis (1777-1804), who married Judge William Whittington, and whose daughter Charlotte was the mother of the Honorable John Walter Smith, the present Governor of Maryland; (4) Sarah Custis (1779-1804), who was the first wife of Major Ephraim King Wilson, father of the late U. S. Senator E. K. Wilson; (5) Harriet, born in 1781, and died in infancy; (6) Harriet Gore Handy (1783-1829), who on Oct. 30, 1804, married Cosmo G. Stevenson, M.D., son of Henry Stevenson, M.D., of Baltimore; and (7) Mary Dennis, born in 1789, and who married Robert Henry.

Harriet G. H. (T.) Stevenson, the first wife of John S., was named for her mother's first cousin, of the half blood, the above Harriet Gore (Handy) Stevenson, and received therefor a beautiful baptismal robe. The younger Harriet was only five months old when the elder Harriet was married, and it was a singular coincidence that the younger Harriet should, two years before the death of the elder Harriet, have also, like the elder Harriet, married a Stevenson, and so made these long names even more alike. This coincidence was a source of amusement and gratification to these two Harriets, and was much commented on at the time.

Judge William Whittington built at Snow Hill, Maryland, the fine Colonial mansion still well preserved and opposite the High School. This afterwards became the residence of Judge William Tingle, and is now the residence of Hugh Saunders Stevenson; this making this interesting mansion to be closely associated with many referred to in this sketch.

John Pollitt (2nd) and his wife Mary (Dennis) Handy, and their son, Severn, are buried on what is now known as the Bowland Farm, in Dublin District, about four miles from Pocomoke City. Their homesteads were this farm and the Whittington Polk farm near by.

Col. Levin Pollitt married Sarah Sloan, daughter of Parson Sloan of the Episcopal Church.

Col. Levin Pollitt was a farmer and a Colonel of Militia, and at one time Sheriff. He had no children, was considered wealthy, and lived in so-called "good style." His will, recorded at Princess Anne, is a lengthy document, and leaves a large estate to many of his nearest relatives. He died in 1836 at the age of seventy years, and was buried on the Parson Sloan farm, which adjoined his sister Susan Dixon's farm, on the river, about two miles above Newtown.

Susan (Pollitt) Dixon, daughter of John Pollitt (2nd), and Thomas Dixon, her husband, had six children: One son, Thomas, who died young, and five daughters; (1) Sally, who married John Fontaine Atkinson, the father of Thomas Dixon Atkinson, the father of Sallie E., the wife of Dr. John Lowder Hearne; (2) Mary Dennis, who married Col. John Stevens; (3) Susan, who married John Bowland, father of Levin Bowland and others; (4) Margaret, who married John Cottingham; and (5) Ann, who married Thomas M. Hargis, the father of John Pollitt Hargis and others.

Sally (Pollitt) Corbin, the daughter of John Pollitt (2nd), and William Corbin, her husband, were the parents of: (1) William Corbin, who married Sally Bacon, and (2) John Corbin, who married Mary Stokely, and had four children: John, Robert, Severn and Elenor, who first married a Mr. Donoho, and then Henry Dryden, the father of Francis H. Dryden and others.

Leah (Pollitt) Long, daughter of John Pollitt (2nd) and Mary (Dennis) Handy-Pollitt, and first wife of Levin Long, was named for her mother's sister, Leah Dennis.

The Pollitt chain of ancestry therefore of John S. Stevenson's first wife, is as follows: Harriet G. H., daughter of Sally (Long) Tingle, daughter of Leah (Pollitt) Long, daughter of John Pollitt (2nd), son of John Pollitt (1st).

This Levin Long was a son of Solomon (2nd), son of Solomon (1st), son of David (1st), son of Samuel Long, the progenitor.

Samuel Long (1645-1695), the progenitor, was born in England, and emigrated from there, about 1665, to Morumsco, Somerset County, Maryland. On Feb. 15, 1667, he married Jane Mitchell, his first wife, who died at Morumsco, Dec. 5, 1692.

They had then children, of whom one was David (1st), who was born Oct. 18, 1677, and died in March, 1716.

On Feb. 22nd, 1694, Samuel Long married his second wife, Elizabeth King. They had no children.

The will of Samuel Long was probated at Princess Anne on Dec. 10, 1695, and the will of his son, David Long (1st), was probated at the same place, March 18, 1716. David (1st) married a Miss Taylor.

Solomon Long (1st) (1704-1771) married a Miss Maddox, daughter of Thomas Maddox, who died in 1736. They had ten children, of whom three were:

(1) David (2nd), father of Capt. John W. and Capt. Henry, Levi, David (3rd) and Polly, of Newtown, Maryland.

(2) Zadock, father of Edward Long, father of Charles W., of Princess Anne.

(3) Solomon (2nd), father of Levin, who, by his first wife, (Leah Pollitt), was the father of Sally (Long) Tingle, mother of Harriet G. H. (T.) Stevenson. Said Levin, also by his second wife, Comfort Chaille, being the father of Littleton, the father of Col. Charles Chaille-Long, the famous "soldier, explorer, diplomat and man of letters."

The Long chain of ancestry therefore of John S. Stevenson's first wife, is as follows: Harriet G. H., daughter of Sally (Long) Tingle, daughter of Levin Long, son of Solomon (2nd), son of Solomon (1st), son of David (1st), son of Samuel, the progenitor.

Solomon Long was an interesting character and the money-maker of his family. He resided on what is now known

as the Warwick Farm at King's Creek, about three miles below Princess Anne. He was smart, active, owned much land, and was somewhat of an epicure. He died from gout. His will was probated at Princess Anne, on Feb. 18, 1772, and his estate settled by his two sons, Solomon (3rd) and David (2nd).

Solomon (2nd) and his brother Zadock were in the Revolutionary War. A letter from the Secretary of War to Col. Charles Chaille-Long in reply to a letter dated May 26, 1896, says: That the records in the War Department, Washington, D. C., show that "Solomon Long was a Captain of the 2nd Maryland Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Woolford, in the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned Dec. 10, 1776, and his name is borne on the rolls of the regiment up to and including March, 1778."

On Aug. 27, 1896, Col. Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Office, of the U. S. War Dept., wrote Col. Charles Chaille-Long that the following appears in Hutman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, April, 1773, to Dec., 1788:

"Long, Solomon (Md.) 2nd Lieut. of Capt. Watkins' Independent Maryland Company, 14 Jan., 1776. Captain Maryland Independent Co., 3 Oct., 1776. Captain 2nd Maryland, 10 Dec., 1776, resigned 4 June, 1778."

Zadock Long's Revolutionary War Record is referred to in the following inscription on his tomb, on his farm near Princess Anne: "Having devoted the morning of his life to the service of his country."

One of Zadock's children was Hon. Edward Long (1806-1865), of Princess Anne, Maryland. He graduated at Yale College in 1828, and was elected to Congress in 1845.

Solomon Long (2nd) resided at "Trader's Branch," Somerset County, Maryland. He was a farmer and merchant, who lived well and left a substantial estate.

Levin Long, son of Solomon (2nd) removed to Snow Hill, and he and his two wives, Leah Pollitt and Comfort Chaille, are there buried.

"Levin Long kept up the record of certain ones of the Long family at that time for bibulous propensities, was a high flyer, and absorbed a large property."

Levin Long's second wife, Comfort Chaille, was a daughter of Moses Chaille, who, with his brother Peter, emigrated in 1710, because of religious persecution, from Rochelle, France, to Somerset County, Maryland. They were noblemen, and sons of Dr. Pierre Chaille, a French Huguenot, and traced their ancestry to ancient times.

They settled at Snow Hill. Peter Chaille and Solomon Long (2nd) became warm friends through being fellow-officers in the Revolutionary War.

Peter Chaille was Colonel of the First Eastern Maryland Battalion of Infantry; a member of the Convention and Senate, and of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, which issued a proclamation of American Independence, July 26, 1775 (nearly one year prior to July 4, 1776), bearing his signature with sixty others, and among them Robert Dennis, all from Worcester and Somerset counties.

Col. Peter Chaille was also a deputy chosen to sign and ratify the Constitution of the United States at Philadelphia.

At the request of his father, and in order to perpetuate the name of Chaille, Colonel Charles Chaille-Long, in 1869, had his name changed. It was originally Charles A. W. Long.

John S. Stevenson, during his six years (1827-1833) residence in Snow Hill, and after his marriage to Harriet G. H. Tingle, lived part of the time in an attractive house, which is still standing, on the main street, between and opposite the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, and subsequently occupied by Dr. Dickerson, who married a daughter of Judge William Tingle, and the rest of the time on the David Hopkins farm, about three miles north of Snow Hill.

Three children were born to John S. and Harriet G. H. (T.) during this time in the Snow Hill residence above: Sarah Ann, on April 23, 1828, and Elizabeth Grace, on September 3, 1831; and on the farm above: Edward William^{on}, February 15, 1830.

When David Long (3rd), the step-father of John S., died in 1832, he left his large mercantile business at Newtown to the care of his wife Nancy. Finding that she could not properly manage the same alone, she, in the spring of 1833, about one year after the death of her second husband, induced her son, John S., to remove from Snow Hill to Newtown, to assist her in the management of this business.

John S., whilst at school and in business in Snow Hill, had made many life-long friends there among people of genuine refinement and culture. He became particularly intimate with the Spences, Tingles, Franklins, Duffields and Martins, and of these, Thomas A. Spence, a man of eminence and rare and admirable parts, was his most intimate and dear friend, as was also Saunders Duffield, the noted singer, who sang with Ole Bull, in the latter's American tour. He and his wife ^{recreatively} therefore gave up by this removal this agreeable, social and intellectual atmosphere of the county seat.

Except as a pastime, John S., after he left Snow Hill, no longer followed his trade as jeweler and watchmaker, but devoted himself exclusively to the management of his mother's farms and her store for the sale of general merchandise.

During the twenty-one years (1833-1854) John S. lived at Newtown, he spent about twelve years in the general mercantile business and nine years in farming and in filling the office of Post Master.

He held the position of Post Master for seventeen years (1833-1850). The Post Office during part of the above period was in his store, and during the rest of it in a one-story and one-room office building which stood in the yard of his residence, and which site is now again occupied by the Post Office.

This residence was on the northeasterly corner of Market Street and Clarke Avenue and about one block from his store on the northeasterly corner of Front and Market Streets. He bought this residence on May 16, 1837, and sold it on March 24, 1855, to his son-in-law, my father, the late John T. B. McMaster, M.D., who on May 15, 1851, married Elizabeth Grace, a daughter of John S.

She is still living in this residence, which was remodelled about 1871. Upon removing from Snow Hill to Newtown, and before purchasing the residence above, John S. lived for two years in a house two doors east of the above residence, so that his daughter, Elizabeth Grace, my mother, has therefore now lived upon substantially this same spot for the past three score years and ten.

The plot of ground is ninety-seven feet in width throughout and two hundred and forty-three feet in depth throughout, and

extends from Market Street in front to Vine Street in the rear. It is part of a large tract formerly known as Cowley. There were until lately, fine trees on and in front of this property, and in the rear a large garden for flowers and vegetables, and stables and barn. Adjoining this property on the westerly side and separated from it by an alley was until about twenty years ago a quaint and attractive looking old-time tavern, which was always well patronized and especially so by the soldiers during the Civil War. After this residence was remodelled in 1871, it was for about the next fifteen years generally regarded as the most attractive residence and ground in this town.

During a portion of the time John S. was in the general merchandise business as above, he had as two of his clerks the late Thomas Wise Hargis and the late William J. S. Clarke. Mr. Hargis in 1835 married John S.'s sister, Ann Grace, and Mr. Clarke subsequently became one of the most prominent and widely known business men in the State of Maryland. ☉

When John S. and his wife removed from Snow Hill to Newtown in 1833 they brought with them their three children, Sarah Ann, aged five years, Edward W., aged three years, and Elizabeth Grace, aged eighteen months. Three other children were born to them in Newtown, namely: David Long on Feb. 26, 1834, John Henry on Oct. 20, 1835, and James Tingle on Jan. 1, 1838. Of these six children, three are now living, namely: Edward W., aged 72 years, Elizabeth Grace, aged 71 years, and David Long, aged 68 years. James Tingle died at the age of eight months.

The other five children married as follows: Sarah Ann to James David Sturgis, Edward W. to Sarah Martha Cottingham, Elizabeth Grace to John Thomas Bayly McMaster, M.D., David Long to Amanda Maria Garrard, and John Henry to Annie Maria Louisa Cottingham, sister of said Sarah Martha.

Upon the death of John S.'s mother Nancy in 1843 her property and that of her two husbands was divided among their surviving children, leaving a fair estate to each. Her will is dated April 24, 1843, and the will of her first husband, Edward Stevenson, is dated May 30, 1816. They were each probated at Snow Hill. Her second husband, David Long (3rd), left no will.

About 1852 John S. ran for Congress as an Independent

Whig against the late Judge John R. Franklin, the Regular Whig nominee. After an exciting and active campaign Franklin was elected, but by a materially reduced majority. When John S. decided to run he supposed that his opponent would be Judge Stewart.

About one year after this, namely on April 30, 1853, Harriet G. H. Tingle, the first wife of John S., died at Newtown at the age of 49 years. She was buried in the family's private burial plot between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the River, and her remains and tomb and those of her son James T. were thereafter removed to the Presbyterian Cemetery.

Certain data concerning her, and especially as to her interesting ancestry, are set out above, but as a sweet and true and uplifting picture of this much beloved woman herself, I quote the following from a letter written to me by my mother:

"You request that I send you further data concerning my mother. I know enough of the good traits of her character to fill a volume. She was one of the best women in the world, and I am very sorry that I cannot better express her true and lovely character in this brief sketch. The Tingles were Episcopalians, and my mother, I think, was baptised in the old St. Martin's Episcopal Church. She was also married by an Episcopal clergyman. She was rather quiet, modest and retiring in her disposition. Did not indulge in extremes; was uniformly cheerful and happy; managed her family and household duties with ease and dignity, and whenever necessary to reprove either children or servants she did so, not with severity but generally in a gentle but firm way which commanded the respect of all. We always considered her a woman of excellent judgment. Father always consulted her as to all his business affairs, and often she was a great help to him in this way. She was a close observer and had a remarkable faculty for reading characters. In several instances she warned father of men who were under his employ in responsible positions. He was often too lenient and did not detect their dishonesty until robbed of much of his means. I have heard him more than once say to mother, 'My dear, if I had taken your advice I would have been much better off.' Father and mother were very congenial and lived happily together, although so different in disposition. He was quick and impulsive; she

patient and deliberate. Although they had differences of opinion each had too much respect for the other to entertain any bitter feeling. They seemed to make it one of their aims through life to please each other. Mother was a conscientious and kindhearted woman. The poor and needy were never turned away empty handed. She was sympathetic, and ever ready to perform her full duty. In cases of sudden sickness, accident or trouble, she did not lose her presence of mind, but went to work, and gave all needed assistance until a physician or some other competent person could be secured. After mother and father removed from Snow Hill to Newtown they regularly attended the Old Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church, about six miles from Newtown, and early in life she united with the Presbyterian Church, and ever after lived an exemplary Christian life and was beloved by all who knew her. My parents were fond of company, particularly young people, and entertained a great deal. My mother's aunt, Nancy (Long) Brittingham, lived for the last five or six years of her life with mother and father. Fifteen years after the birth of her youngest child and for about four years prior to her own death, mother was in failing health, which finally terminated in pulmonary consumption. Before this she had good health. She was patient and uncomplaining during these months of affliction, and was fully prepared for death, and talked calmly about it, and often repeated the verses of one of her favorite hymns, and at the last with a clear and distinct voice repeated the following words from the Bible: 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?' Death seemed to have no terrors for her. She passed away calmly and sweetly as one who had truly fallen asleep. Such was the sweet life and triumphant death of my sainted mother."

After the death of his wife in 1853, John S. decided to remove from Maryland and settle somewhere in the West, as so many persons in the East and South were then doing. He was now forty-six years of age and in the very prime¹ of life. It was suggested to him that he try to secure the position of Governor of Kansas Territory, and to this end he secured from various influential friends favorable testimonials, but failed to secure the appointment. He then in 1853 sold all his real estate and much of his other property, and concluded to settle at

(Facing page 28)

Portrait of ELIZABETH EDWIGE (JAMES) SLEMONS-GARRARD-
STEVENSON.

Born December 26, 1813. Died March 7, 1901.

Hannibal, Missouri, where he already had many friends settled and succeeding in various fields, and many of whom had come there from the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. Hannibal was attractively located on the Mississippi River and surrounded by a rolling country on the Missouri side of the river, and level land on the Illinois side of the river, and mostly all fertile. The climate was invigorating and healthful.

On his first trip to Hannibal he took with him his son David L., then 19 years of age, and five of his slaves, three adults and two children. He left three of his older slaves in Newtown in ^{the} care of his son Edward W.

After he had been in Hannibal for about a year, namely, on June 8, 1854, he married Elizabeth Eunice (James) Stemmens-Garrard, she being then forty years of age, and he seven years her senior.

In 1897 I prepared a brief sketch of this attractive and interesting woman, and here insert a portion of it.

She was born on Dec. 26, 1813, on her father's farm just south of New Church, Virginia, on the main road to Accomac Court House, and was the ^(Henderson) only child of Ezekiel H. James, M.D., and his first wife, Elizabeth McMaster.

Dr. James was born on a farm on the Wicomico River, near Salisbury, Maryland. His family was of Welsh descent. He was educated at Washington College, near Princess Anne, Maryland, and at a medical college in Philadelphia, and after his graduation at once returned to his farm near New Church and began the practice of medicine.

Elizabeth, his first wife, was of small stature, and had dark hair and dark blue eyes, and was considered a very neat and handsome woman. She was at the time Dr. James married her the widow of William McMaster, M.D., by whom she had two children: Elizabeth Ann McMaster, who married John Dennis Field, and William Samuel McMaster, who graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1829, and married Mary Mason Dancy.

After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, Dr. James married her sister, Charlette (Henderson) McMaster, the widow of James McMaster, M.D., a brother of said Dr. William McMaster, by whom she had one child: Samuel Henderson Ker McMaster, who removed from New Church to Hannibal, Missouri, and there married Ann Eliza Garrard.

Dr. William McMaster graduated in medicine in 1804, at the Medical College in Philadelphia, of which the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush was then the President. Dr. James McMaster graduated in medicine in 1808, at the then only Medical College in Baltimore. The medical diploma of Dr. William McMaster, and the classical diploma of his son, William S., are in the possession of Nellie Field, one of their descendants, and the medical diploma of Dr. James McMaster is in the possession of his granddaughter, Elizabeth (McMaster) Fisher. These two brothers, after their graduation, married the above two sisters, and located at New Church for the practice of medicine.

They were sons of Rev. Samuel McMaster, founder of the McMaster family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a sketch of whom I prepared in 1895, and revised in 1900. He had emigrated from Scotland about 1765, and his first and only charge was as supply and pastor during the thirty-five years covered by the Revolutionary War Period (1776-1811), of the three churches referred to above, as founded by rev. Francis Makemie at Rehobeth, Snow Hill, and Pitts Creek, and being the oldest regularly organized Presbyterian Churches in America. Parson McMaster served all three of these churches at the same time, and during most of this time conducted a so-called "Latin School" at his residence, opposite what is now known as the McMaster School House, near Pocomoke City. He was one of the executors of Madame Ann Helden, the distinguished daughter and last surviving descendant of Rev. Francis Makemie, and through her inherited, with other property, the writing desk of her eminent father, and which desk is now owned by the Union Theological Seminary, of Richmond, Virginia. The two Dr. McMasters above, and their brother, Samuel McMaster (2d), my paternal grandfather, were the only children of Parson McMaster who attained their majority.

The maiden name of the said Elizabeth and Charlotte James was Henderson. They were of Irish descent and lived at Horn-town, Accomac County, Virginia. One of their brothers graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and practised law at Accomac Court House. Another brother was Joseph Henderson, of Washington, Pennsylvania, a man of great and unusual parts and much beloved, and whose good wife, Rachel Henderson, has

but lately died at an advanced age. Their sister, Sally Henderson, became the second wife of John Custis, of Deep Creek, Accomac County, Virginia, who was a lineal descendant of that odd and brilliant and most interesting John Custis, of Arlington, Northampton County, Virginia, whose son was the first husband of Martha Washington.

In 1835, after his second marriage, Dr. James removed from New Church to Hannibal, Missouri. By his second wife he had six children; making by his two marriages seven children of his own, and three step-children; total, ten. He died at Hannibal in 1844, aged fifty-nine years. Having been born on the twenty-ninth of February, his birthday occurred on leap years only. He was a Baptist and a Democrat, and a man of sterling worth.

Charlotte, the second wife of Dr. James, died in 1857, at the age of seventy-two years, on the McMaster farm, formerly known as the Garrard farm, on the suburbs of Hannibal. She was a quiet, cheerful woman of even temper and much dry wit, and one who kept abreast of the times. She had four sets of children to manage.

Elizabeth Eunice James was educated at home and in the country school near her father's farm in Virginia.

In November, 1834, she married Dr. Thomas Slemmons, of Princess Anne, Maryland; she being then twenty-one years of age, and he twenty-eight years of age. Dr. Slemmons was a son of the Rev. John Brown Slemmons, a Presbyterian minister, and for whom John Slemmons Stevenson was named, and who was a beneficiary under the will of John Pollitt (2nd) above. Dr. Slemmons was educated at Washington College, Maryland, and at one of the medical schools in Baltimore, from which he graduated. He practised with Dr. James until Dr. James settled at Hannibal in 1835, after which he succeeded to the practice of Dr. James at New Church. Dr. Slemmons practised altogether in Accomac County six years, and died there in 1836. The only child born to Dr. Slemmons and Elizabeth E. was Mary Elizabeth Thomas Slemmons, who died at the age of seventeen years and was buried at Hannibal. After the death of Dr. Slemmons, which occurred one year after Dr. James moved to Hannibal, his wife, Elizabeth E., and their daughter, moved to Hannibal, and lived with her father, Dr. James, for seven years, on the McMaster farm above.

It is worthy of note just here, that Elizabeth E.'s father and first husband were physicians, and that her mother and step-mother were sisters, and that each married physicians twice, the first time brothers, and then the same man; and as appears below, said Elizabeth E. survived her third husband, the subject of this sketch, by thirty-four years, and spent these years with two of her step-children who had married -- a daughter of her second husband and a son of her third husband.-- and her third husband was named for her first husband's father.

Elizabeth E. in 1843, after having remained a widow for seven years, married Massena Garrard, a farmer of Hannibal, Missouri, and a widower with five children. He was then forty years of age and she twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Garrard came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was a descendant of General James Garrard, "the only Kentuckian who ever filled the office of Governor two successive terms." Mr. Garrard lived on his farm, known above as the McMaster farm, on the suburbs of Hannibal, for ten years after this marriage, when he died in 1853.

John S. had long known of his second wife and her people before he married her, and at the time of this second marriage June 8, 1854, his first wife had been dead about a year and her second husband had been dead about the same time. John S.'s son, David L., came from St. Louis to Hannibal to attend this marriage. They at once took a wedding journey to Kentucky and Maryland, and took with them Maria A. Garrard, their stepdaughter, and Charlotte Field, their niece.

John S. owned at this time in Newtown, Maryland, the eight slaves above, and his second wife owned five; making the total between them to be thirteen. The hiring out of these slaves at about \$150 a year each, which amounted to about \$2,000 a year, was substantially their sole income. John S. never engaged in business after his second marriage. From above income they lived most comfortably in Hannibal, and made occasional visits to the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

His daughter, Sarah A. Sturgis, and her husband, died in Hannibal, he in 1859 and she in 1860, leaving two daughters, Ella and Sally, the latter an infant. John S. was their guardian, and they lived with him.

Through the freedom of their slaves on New Year's Day of 1863, by reason of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, John S. and his wife, after having lived together for ten years, happily and free from financial embarrassments, were practically made penniless, and consequently were much distressed.

He was a staunch believer in State's Rights and other Jeffersonian doctrines, and had freely used his pen and voice and money in advocating these principles, although he had done no overt act against the Federal Government. Such acts, however, had been done by his sons, David L. and John H., and because thereof the latter was for a time imprisoned in the jail at Accomac Court House, Virginia.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was being constructed at this time, and it becoming evident that the public funds voted to that end were not being properly used, John S. exposed the matter by an article he wrote for one of the St. Louis papers. This aroused certain of the Federal officers then in power, and notably a Col. Heyward, and resulted in an order being forthwith made by Brig. General Lewis Merrill banishing John S. from Missouri and compelling him to remain under arrest, although not in prison, "East of Illinois and North of the Ohio River," and to take effect January 30, 1863, which was thirty days after the loss of his slaves and those of his wife.

He came at once to Philadelphia, and there remained until that fall, when his wife came on to visit him, and they together visited his daughter, Elizabeth Grace, at Newtown, and went from there to the home of his son, Edward W., in Baltimore; not returning to Hannibal until 1866, after having been away from there three years.

Whilst in Philadelphia his children visited him, and he was often entertained by his friends and relatives. This restriction of his liberty however was very grievous to him, and especially so, as he thought it ^{was} most unjust.

His letters to his wife during this period are of the "old school" type, lengthy and full of the tenderest and deepest expressions of love for and faith in her and his children, and of real love and best wishes for the welfare of his country.

His staunch friend, Judge Gilchrist Porter, a Union man, secured the discharge of John S. by applying to the then Provost Marshal of Missouri, who was Judge Porter's brother-in-law.

Upon the return of John S. and his wife to Hannibal in 1866, they were greatly assisted financially by a gift to them of about \$1,100, made by Mrs. Wm. S. McMaster, of Louisiana, who was a sister-in-law of John S.'s second wife.

With this money and the small remnant of their other property, John S. and his wife, much encouraged by their friends so to do, at once opened a boarding house in Hannibal, and were succeeding very well, when his health, which began to fail shortly before, became very feeble, and so continued until his death at Hannibal, on May 8, 1867, at 1:30 A.M., at the age of sixty years. He had always been somewhat of an epicure, and almost his only physical ailments had been occasional attacks of acute indigestion. This indigestion finally became chronic, and was the cause of his death.

For some months prior to his death he was aware of its approach, and met it with complete resignation and reliance upon Christ as his Saviour. Throughout his last sickness "he had been kind, loving and affectionate, and bore his afflictions with perfect patience and resignation," and when he realized that he must soon die, he often spoke of his belief in the Christian faith and the comfort it gave him, and of his hope of salvation thereby.

Whilst he was a member of no church, his two wives were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he and his family always faithfully attended this church. He concludes several of his letters to my mother in these words: "May God bless you and your dear family is the prayer of your affectionate father." His ideal preacher was the late eminent Rev. Moses D. Hooge, of Richmond, Virginia.

He had hoped that he might die in Newtown, his beloved old Maryland home, and there be buried near his ancestors and dear ones. Thinking that this might sometime be done, his remains were placed in an air-tight, metallic casket, and were interred beside those of his daughter Sarah and her husband and other dear friends in the private burial grounds in the large and beautiful park, filled with elms and Indian mounds, on the McMaster homestead near Hannibal.

His remains and those of others there were subsequently removed to the Garrard and McMaster plot in the Cemetery in Hannibal, which is located on one of the highest bluffs of the

Mississippi River. From this site one gets a most extensive and inspiring view, making it truly a fitting spot after all for the resting place of our dear one's ashes.

Four years after his second marriage his son David L. settled in Hannibal, and married Maria A. Garrard. With these her two step-children and their large family, Elizabeth E., the second wife of John S., resided thirty-four years, namely, from the time of John S's death on May 8, 1867, until her own death of old age on March 7, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois, at the age of eighty-seven years. During most of these thirty-four years she lived in Hannibal and Glasgow, Missouri, and of late years at Chicago. She was buried at Glasgow, Missouri, in the plot belonging to the step-children with whom she had lived so long.

One of her dearest friends was her cousin, Esther Jane (Logan) Miller-Selby, of Accomac County, Virginia. They were about the same age and died within one week of each other.

John S's second wife had no children by her second and third husbands, and one only by her first husband.

After removing West in 1836, she had visited her friends in the East four times. Before she was twenty-one years of age, she united with the Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam, Worcester County, Maryland, and was ever thereafter a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She was a woman of stately and pleasing appearance, and with a bright and kindly eye, and soft voice and gentle manners, and always had the capacity of easily winning friends and keeping them. Her mind remained, until a few weeks of her death, active and clear. She wrote many letters with unusual fluency and clearness, and separated as she was⁸⁹ much of her life from so many of her relatives and friends on her beloved Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland, she always kept in constant touch with them by letter-writing, and was ever much beloved by them. Her life was truly one of "Sweetness and Light," and such will be our memory of her.

John S. was a distinguished looking man of rather stalwart stature and well dressed. He had grey eyes, an abundance of dark brown hair, a smooth face, and generally wore a high black silk hat and black clothes, and seldom carried a cane. He was slightly round shouldered. His expression was kind but firm,

and his voice clear, attractive and fluent. He was a natural leader in all public matters, had a bright mind and an honest heart, and was preeminently unselfish, enthusiastic and public-spirited.

In accordance with a custom still prevailing in the South, he registered at hotels and marked his baggage simply as "John S. Stevenson, Maryland." Due allegiance to one's State demanded this.

Having^{had} no financial embarrassments until he lost his slaves by reason of the Civil War, he had always been too free and liberal with his money, and indeed never seemed inclined or able to save any of it; and he was just as generous with his time and talents.

He wrote with rapidity and ease, and his penmanship was always, and even to within a few days of his death, of a small and nearly perfect Spencerian type, and almost like copperplate engraving.

Because no lawyer was then settled in Newtown, he wrote many legal documents for the people in that vicinity, and for so doing it was his custom to make no charge. About the only exception was a certain lumber firm for whom he did much work of this sort. He read and studied much all his life, and was anxious that his children and others should do the same. He often read aloud to his family.

One of his means to help others and himself in this direction was to occasionally prepare and deliver lectures. I have in my possession several such lectures written by him and delivered at Newtown. Each one covers about twenty pages of foolscap and is beautifully penned. They treat chiefly of the education and training of children, and the establishment of manual labor schools and agricultural societies, and such kindred topics; and all treated in such a way as to be helpful, and especially so to such a primitive community as Newtown then was.

He was always much interested and active in politics, and as an instance of this and of some of his views as to public matters and of his style of composition, I here insert a copy of a letter written by him to Hon. James U. Dennis, then a Representative in the Maryland Legislature from Worcester County. This letter is simply folded and sealed, as this was before the days of the modern letter envelope:

(Facing page 36)

Portrait of JOHN SLEMMONS STEVENSON

Born September 16, 1807. Died May ⁶, 1867.

New Town, Maryland, January 16th, 1845.

James U. Dennis, Esq.,

Dear Sir:- I have heard but little of the doings of the Legislature since your meeting, except the Governor's Message, which I have read and approved, the most of it. Governor Pratt has embraced many species of property as taxable, but I yet think he has failed to reach a great amount of property in the City of Baltimore, which ought to be taxed. There surely must be more than sixty-three millions of property in the City, and I am sure it can be reached if the proper means were used to accomplish it.

I have been told that a large amount of property, held as church property, by the Roman Catholics, in the City is now exempt. It consists of lots of ground and houses and lots. I think it is the duty of the Representatives from the Counties to look well to the equalization of taxes. There is but little property in the Counties but what is visible, and consequently but few persons there escape being taxed. In case there should be a new assessment in the State, would it not be better that one of the appraisers from each county should meet at Annapolis after the appraisement and compare the several appraisements from each county, and equalize the value of the different species of property; for in each county a different standard of valuation may be adopted; for instance a first rate negro man may be valued in Worcester at \$300, in Somerset at \$400, and in Carroll \$200, and so with other property; it may be equal throughout each county, but not throughout the State. You will comprehend me. I have not the time to be more explicit, and only drop these hints to assist you in case they have not occurred to you. I think the Governor insists too strongly upon increasing the Executive arm. I am opposed to giving the Executive any more power than he can barely get along with. I am a Whig and therefore oppose power. I have seen Levi Long and he does not like the losing of his office, but don't say a great deal about it. I was surprised when I learned that Mr. L.J.M.P.B. was an applicant for office. If he had claims on the party I did not know of it, and did not expect he would even think of such a thing. But nothing is too strange.

I did intend saying something to you before you left the County on the subject of Lotteries. It is now against the Con-

stitution to originate any new Lottery scheme, and I would like you to make an effort to amend the Constitution, so as to establish Lotteries for any improvements in the State. For instance there is a large body of land in Somerset County that wants draining, and from the inability of some, and the indifference of others, and the magnitude of the work, it never can be drained unless we can have some general system by which it can be accomplished without taxing the people of the State or County directly, and in my opinion, there is no way it can be so easily accomplished as by a Lottery scheme. We already have Lotteries from other States sold in the State of Maryland, and as the Governor has proposed a tax on lottery tickets, I cannot see why we should not have them of our own. Please to name this to our delegation and also to the Somerset delegates. I think they will concur with me on the subject.

to
It was my intention to have written Gov. Pratt in relation to the appointments for this district, but as there are but few alterations, I will beg you to speak to the Governor, and have them made: First, strike out Peter J. Burnett, to whom there is strong opposition and who intends or has left the State; also Isaac R. Jones. He was appointed last year on the recommendation of some person out of our district and not by the Committee. He is a Locofo and is sometimes deranged. Reappoint Francis Mesnick, William J. Aydelotte and Kendal B. Davis, District Court. Single Justices: James Murray, McKinney Smack, William H. Marshall, Major G. Holland, Barnabas Taylor, Joshua A. Tar and Samuel Jones. I believe these are all of the appointments made last year except Peter J. Burnett and Isaac R. Jones. If there are any others have them continued. You will also have Thomas H. Jones at Girdletree Hill, and Joshua I. F. Townsend (Frank Townsend he is called), or James Feddeman or both. I have thought some person near the line of Virginia ought to be appointed and will leave it with you, either to have Mr. Feddeman or Mr. Townsend appointed, or both if you prefer.

I have written more than I intended and am not through, but most close as I am in haste. You must excuse the brief manner I have written you. Give my respects to all my friends in Annapolis. Write soon.

Respectfully,

J. S. STEVENSON.

He often wrote upon political topics for local newspapers and composed many political poems; one of which, in criticism of the late Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, upon his desertion of the Whigs, was very popular and used with telling effect. It was a parody on the song of "Old Virginia Shore."

In accordance with the custom of that day, and still popular in many places in the South and West, he often at political gatherings sang political songs and played on his violin. He and my uncle, the late Samuel Schoolfield McMaster, led the Newtown Glee Club during the Harrison and Clay campaign, and a notable old lady said of them then that they were "a handsome couple." He was an ardent Whig, and a mild Democrat.

He had, during his residence at Snow Hill and association there with some of the leading public speakers, cultivated a love and talent for debate and stump speaking, and made good use of it during many political campaigns and in the village debating societies. He was an impressive and forcible speaker. His manner was magnetic and persuasive, and he was open and candid and retained the respect of his opponents.

Although after leaving Snow Hill he gave up for profit his trade as jeweller and watchmaker, he always kept his tools connected with these trades and had a suitable room fitted up in his home for their use, and frequently used them in a practical way for himself and others of his family, and often, but without charge, for certain others. This was his principal pastime. He engraved names and designs upon silver and gold and wood, and drew pencil sketches, and cut silhouettes, and painted political banners and portraits. Two of these portraits of his first wife and himself are now owned by his daughter, my mother. He was also expert in the use of cabinet-makers' tools, and often made various articles of furniture for his own use, some of which are still in existence. It seemed as if he could make almost anything with his tools, and if necessary make the tools also. His other pastimes were the raising of flowers, fancy agriculture, walking, horseback-riding, and inventing various mechanical contrivances. He cared very little for games or hunting or fishing.

He invented but never patented: (1) the appliance, ever afterwards used, for propelling ferry boats across the Pocomoke

River; (2) a butter churn; (3) a sausage chopper, now universally used; (4) a means of curing and preserving certain food products; (5) various farming utensils. Like most men of this inventive talent he thought there was a fortune to be made out of some of the above inventions if he could have them properly financed. He seemed anxious to secure wealth in this way more for the sake of his wife and children than for himself, and one of his last expressed hopes was that ^{some} one of his children might succeed in capitalizing these enterprises.

Whilst he was the leading merchant of his day in Newtown and sold many goods, he was so generous that he did a large credit business, and thereby lost much money. He was one of the earliest advocates of a railroad extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and of similar great undertakings which have since been successfully accomplished.

In Murray's History of Newtown it is among other things said of him:

"Mr. Stevenson was very popular; indeed he was the leading spirit of the place in his day; he seemed to seek more the public good than his own emolument.

"He was quite a mechanical genius; could construct almost any a ricultural implement that would make labor easier, and in this direction he was much sought after.

"In 1833 he conceived the idea of stretching a rope across the river at Stevens' ferry, by which the propulsion of the ferry boat was conducted with greater ease.

"Before this event the boat was propelled by oars, which mode of crossing in stormy weather was attended with great danger.

"He had a high sense of moral rectitude; was strictly honest in his dealings; was a warm friend; and out-spoken and uncompromising in his denunciations of those he conceived to be in the wrong."

He was greatly interested in securing better school privileges for the children of Newtown, and was more active in this direction than ^{other} any of his fellow townsmen. He organized the first Agricultural Society in the County, and introduced many improvements in this direction, notably the use of lime and clover as a means of improving land, and the planting of shade and ornamental trees. His planting of trees in the school yard was

done in a manner which foreshadowed the establishment of Arbor Day.

Although by nature quick, impulsive and fearless, he was generally self-possessed, and controlled himself well. His politeness, respectfulness, kindness, tenderness and unselfishness were pronounced, and his commands, though pleasantly given, were promptly obeyed. He was fond of children and did just the things which made them all love him. His supply of toys and choice candy for them seemed inexhaustible. He played many practical jokes on certain persons, but never in a way to give offence. He was anxious that his children should have every advantage that he could give them. He and his son-in-law, Dr. McMaster, were so alike in their public spirit, and in so many other ways, that they always entertained the highest regard and admiration for each other.

In order that there might be some memorial of him in his native place, and his wish in this respect somewhat fulfilled, his first wife's name and his own and the dates of their births and deaths have been inscribed on the large granite stone in the center of the McMaster plot in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Pocomoke City, and among certain Memorial Pictures in the High School of this place is a large one of a Lion in dignified and restful repose, upon the frame of which is a tablet bearing this inscription: "In memory of John Stemmens Stevenson, 1807-1867." In several respects this is a suggestive and suitable memorial.

His talent for sketching, engraving and painting has descended in a marked degree, as well as his love for flowers, and inclination to write and speak concerning matters of public interest.

One of his grandchildren, now deceased, became a magazine writer and an editor of a paper for the discussion of social and economical problems; two others are florists; two others lawyers; others are merchants, and teachers, and several others have adopted as their profession drawing, designing, sketching, engraving and painting.

Of this last class his grandchild and namesake, John S. (2d), (son of Edward W.), inherited John S's engraving tools, and although he died in early manhood from too zealous work at his profession he held at the time of his death a responsible and

lucrative position with the American Bank Note Company at Philadelphia, and in addition to his designing and engraving for this Company, had painted many water colors of high merit. He also left a son, John S. (3d), now nearing his majority, who gives promise of being able to follow his father and grandfather along the lines above.

Another grandchild has made drawings of sufficient merit to be painted in colors on the middle pages of one of the leading papers in New York City, and is now one of the designers for another widely known illustrated paper; and another grandchild was, until her recent marriage, filling the chair of sketching and painting in one of our American Colleges.

A large number of the descendants of the beloved subject of this sketch are now living in various parts of the United States, and in many instances far apart; and it is my hope that to these and theirs, above all others, this brief sketch may recall dear and pleasant memories, and otherwise prove of lasting interest and value.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July 4, 1902.

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